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9 Whitehall Street.

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HATS

s for the Taylor Hat.

marked in Plain Figures!

MAN BROS

9 Whitehall Street.

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1888.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## THE END MUST COME.

THE LAST APPROPRIATION BILL  
PASSED

## AND OBJECTION MADE TO ALL OTHERS

Only Thirty Members of the House Left  
in the City—Mr. Gorman Makes a  
Speech—Other Washington News

Washington, October 10.—[Special.]—Mr. Douserty, of Florida, got over his sinks today because some member had objected to a bill he attempted to pass, and withdrew his objection to the deficiency appropriation bill. The bill was then passed. This cleared the house calendar of all appropriation bills, and has practically put an end to the transaction of business this session, as both Mr. Kilgore and Mr. Taylor have sworn to object to any other bill that might come up, it matters not what it be. Nothing they say, except an adjournment resolution, it is done, shall have no objection to it. If that is done, shall have no objection to continuing the tariff bill.

E. W. B.

in the city, Mr. Harris having left for Tennessee this evening, and Mr. Aldrich and myself adjourned to the committee room, and adjourned. If an adjournment resolution is sent to the house next week, therefore it is my opinion that it will be accepted by the senate, in proportion to take a recess. I don't think it could be passed. Somebody who has been able to get away has been able to spend every moment in the canvas and on the stamp. If we adjourn next week, all who are still here will have to do likewise, absolutely now, to get away. In my own case, for instance, I have only been in this town one night since last January. As soon as we adjourn I shall go the canvas. A month's holiday will be necessary for me after I have been elected, and in that case, should make the middle of November, I should not agree to it. I recollect the fact that the house may not be able to pass an adjournment resolution. One member by raising the point of no quorum could prevent it. If that is done, shall have no objection to continuing the tariff bill.

ATTACKING THE PRESIDENT

For Subscribing to the National Democratic  
Campaign Fund.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—Senator Hale today submitted to the senate a report from the special committee to examine into the present condition of the civil service. The report makes a frank document of fifty pages. It discusses elaborately the testimony of men in New York, Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and concludes with the following general summary:

The investigations made by the committee, contrary to the directions of the president, as laid down in the report, have been made in a wholesale way under no pretense that the good of the public service demanded such a course. The most important of these findings is that the tariff bill will come to their relief and propose the resolution himself. He will introduce the resolution in a few days. The democrats, it is understood, will accept it as soon as the analysis they are having made of the senate tariff bill is completed, and gotten in the record. They will refuse to adjourn until this is done. How long that will be no one seems to know. It is certain, however, that notwithstanding the tariff debate, which is slowly dragging along, the senate will accept an adjournment resolution immediately upon its reception.

MR. GORMAN SPEAKS.

In a speech at Sykesville, Maryland, yesterday, Senator Gorman said: "I am aware that the enemy has circulated reports that there is doubt of the result because of some local difficulties in New York, but I want to say to you that these have existed in every presidential election since the war. While I have not had the opportunity of going into the details of this campaign as I did in 1884, I have been on the ground and looked the field over, and I say today, and I stake my political reputation upon the statement, that the party is twenty-five per cent better off in New York than it was this time four years ago."

Mr. Gorman returned here this morning, and again addressed me on what grounds he based his assertion, said:

In 1884, John Kelly and his great Tammany organization were hostile to Mr. Cleveland, and seemed so until just before the election. Senator Gandy not only did not work for Mr. Cleveland, but he went over to the enemy, and Mr. Bourke Cockran did not make a speech in behalf of the democratic candidate. Their action lost us at least 35,000 votes among the Irish. Even under these conditions the presidential ticket had 45,000 majority in New York City. The condition of affairs today is different. Tammany is for Cleveland to a man, although there may be a disagreement as to the majority. The county democracy is for the president earnestly and faithfully. There will be no cutting the presidential ticket by either of these organizations and Mr. Gandy is an energetic and courageous fighter as was John B. Fellows in 1884. On the 18th of October, in 1884, the business men's parade consisted of 10,000 men enrolled in companies of 100 each. Had the weather been fine last Saturday, 25,000 men actually engaged in business, and whose names were known at headquarters, would have participated in the demonstration which was to have preceded the speeches of Secretary Fairchild and Representative Wilson."

"What do you estimate the democratic majority in New York city?"

"There will be at least 250,000 or 260,000 votes cast in New York city at the next election. I predict that the democrats will cast 260,000 more votes than they did four years ago."

GOV. QUAY IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. E. W. B., and Miss Lula Alexander, of Savannah, spent today here.

Mr. Newbold passed through from Savannah to New York yesterday. He will now complete the reading of the proofsheets of his new book.

REDUCING THE SURPLUS.

Over Four Million Dollars of Bonds Bought

Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Bond offerings

today aggregated \$9,757,700, of which \$4,310,500 were accepted, all four and half per cent at 108. No tenders for four per cent and \$4,210,500 were 4 per cent accepted at 104 1/2; a few were accepted at 108, and all the fours were rejected, notwithstanding the fact that more than nine-tenths of them were offered at the time of the sinking fund, and accepted yesterday. There is considerable comment over this apparent change in the policy of the department, and many theories are advanced to account for it. It is most plausible to suppose that the change of mind in these cases is due to the fact that the department has now a more definite view of the policy of the department, and enunciating the president's views on civil service reform. It says: "Investigations made by the committee show that the amount of affairs as diametrically opposed to what was promised to the public by the president is not directly violated by the following statement:

"All these matters are referred to the pledge received from the president, and the committee and others in their letters and messages and well-authenticated interviews.

The president makes a statement for President Cleveland's benefit, and not for the public, on the 18th of October, in 1884, the business men's parade consisted of 10,000 men enrolled in companies of 100 each. Had the weather been fine last Saturday, 25,000 men actually engaged in business, and whose names were known at headquarters, would have participated in the demonstration which was to have preceded the speeches of Secretary Fairchild and Representative Wilson."

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## THE CONSTITUTION:

Published Daily and Weekly

### THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

In delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed, postage free, at \$1.00 per month, \$2.50 for the month, or \$10.00 a year.

### THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION

(Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, postage paid, for \$1.25 a month, or \$1.00 in clubs of five or more. Address all letters to

THE CONSTITUTION,  
Atlanta, Georgia.

42 J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent,  
Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 11, 1888.

Atlanta's Sanitary Inspection.

THE CONSTITUTION is in receipt of a communication from some one signed "Citizen," asking why it is that the sanitary inspectors of the city do not personally inspect the premises of the residence lots of the city.

We do not know. When the city increased its sanitary force it was supposed that it did so for the purpose of having the sanitary inspection of the city more closely attended to. As to whether or not this is being done we are unable to say, further than that we are confident the city has a competent force of inspectors, who are fully able to do the work required of them, and who, we believe, are willing in their efforts.

We fear, however, that the authorities of the city are not strict enough in their regulations concerning sanitary inspection. There is not a lot in the city that should be exempt from close inspection. Our sanitary inspectors should be required to go through the residence premises of the city at frequent intervals, and the health of the city is not safe unless this is done. Once a month is little enough, but there are some lots in the city which are never inspected. We do not know the exact line of work required of the inspectors, but we are of the opinion that the regulations governing them are not as strict in this particular as they should be.

By defective sanitation, arising out of the carelessness of citizens in leaving garbage to accumulate on their premises, the health of the whole city may be affected, and it is criminal negligence on the part of the city authorities to take any chances in the matter. They are responsible for the health of the city as far as sanitary regulation can protect it.

Now is the very time for those in charge to exercise every diligence in keeping the city clean, for if there is no filthy accumulation during the winter there is less chance that fever germs will be generated to be liberated by the heat of the summer's sun. It is an easy matter for Atlanta to keep healthy if she will only improve the advantages which nature has given her.

The situation at Aniston appears to be somewhat mixed. It is difficult to say whether the cause is too much or too little whisky.

### Old 'Cump in His Dotage.

That ancient but enthusiastic incendiary, General W. T. Sherman, has broken out again in a bitter and ungenerous tirade against the people of the south.

Of course "the negro vote" is his excuse for having done so, and the more the old fellow writes on this subject the worse he seems to feel about it.

The North American Review contains his last charge against the people of the south, in which the following appears:

"The negro vote must be suppressed and yet be counted in the political game against them. The negro must be allowed to vote, and his vote must be counted, otherwise, so sure as there is a God in heaven, you will have another war, more cruel than the last, which will touch the deepest and take the place of the number of war-weary battalions. Should the negro strike that blow, in seeming justice, there will be millions to assist them."

If our distinguished friend, the Hon. 'Cump, did not have a record to back him it could be said that the above specimen of incendiary would render him writer liable to prosecution.

The negroes and the white people of the south have lived together too many years to have their relations changed, from the present basis of peace and mutual assistance, to one of enmity and antagonism by any such efforts as the above. No doubt General Sherman and a few of his kind, who have never learned the lessons of peace, prefer to look on the people of the south as enemies rather than as friends and brothers, and would be glad to see just such a state of affairs as he pictures existing in the south; but it will never be. There will be no other war more cruel than the last, and if there is, it will be a consolation to know that there cannot be any other general more cruel than old 'Cump.'

But his arrow has lost its sting, and we are probably doing him an injustice in taking serious notice of his last eruption. He is in his dotage now, and, in all probability, is not fully responsible for what he says.

The election of the democratic candidates is calculated to vindicate Editor Walsh, of Augusta, for everybody now stands on the platform which he read to the Atlanta convention.

### A Longwinded Orator.

Long speeches are common. A Philadelphia lawyer will frequently extend his orations through three or four days.

In the Georgia legislature, when the question of expelling the negro members was up, Aaron Alpeoria Bradley spoke four days.

The Tichborne trial brought Dr. Kencaley to the front with a speech running through 140 days.

But these speakers did not talk continuously. Adjustments for dinner, and over night, and for Sunday made their work easy.

The longest speech on record is probably the one made by Mr. DeCosmos, a member of the legislature of British Columbia, some time ago. A bill was pending which, if passed, would deprive many settlers of their lands, and the temper of the majority made it certain that it would pass. The legislature was within a day and a half of the hour of its final adjournment and the vote was about to be taken.

At this juncture, DeCosmos rose to address the body. It was ten o'clock in the morning, and the members thought that he would finish in an hour or two. The clock struck eleven, twelve and one, but the speaker kept right on.

How long would he speak? The members in a spirit of fun omitted to adjourn for dinner, but DeCosmos spoke on without

a break. At six o'clock he was still on the floor. He was forced by the speaker to stick to the question, and was not allowed to pause except to take a drink of water.

The majority decided to continue the session through the night, slipping out in small parties to eat and sleep. Still, without faltering, the orator poured forth his torrent of words. This was the situation at midnight; and also when the morning sun flooded the hall with the light of day.

As the hour hand of the clock pointed to twelve, the limit prescribed by law for the session had arrived and the legislature stood adjourned sine die. At the last stroke of twelve the brave DeCosmos stopped in the middle of a sentence, and fell fainting in his seat.

He had spoken, standing on his feet, twenty-six hours. His eyes were cracked and red, and his parched lips were cracked and running blood. He was nearly dead, but he had prevented the bill from becoming a law, and had saved the settlers their homes.

DeCosmos may never be heard of again, as an orator, but this single speech is enough to make him famous.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, intimates that what the democrats lack in money they make up in popularity. This is the way to put it. The democratic party is sneezing.

THE OWNERS of the Richmond Whig advertise that "not being newspaper men, and being unable to give personal attention to its interests," the paper is offered for sale on very advantageous terms. Somebody will be sure to buy it. The Whig is in its sixtieth year, and Richmond is large enough to support it if a good newspaper man take hold of it and run it in an enterprising way.

Mr. BLAINE had had a bad cold. Anybody can tell you by the way the entire republican party is sneezing.

THE WIFE of the Rev. W. T. Senis, of Springfield, Ohio, escaped the other day. It was a surprise to the preacher, but the next morning he announced his loss from the pulpit, and had a most attentive congregation all through his sermon.

"OLD HUTCH" will doubtless quote Mr. Blaine and say that his wheat corner was "largely a private affair."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Peace or War on Prohibition.

EDWARD L. LEWIS, of Boston, writes, telling me if the nomination of the conservative ticket, headed by Mr. Gleason, means that the prohibition question is buried, and is it under stood that it is not agitated or made an issue in future election.

I have answered that I really did not know. I have therefore, been requested to write you this note, and ask you what you think of the conservative ticket, headed by Mr. Gleason. That the prohibition question is buried, and is it under stood that it is not agitated or made an issue in future election?

As the conservative meeting was largely composed of prohibitionists, would it not have been better to have a meeting of prohibitionists, and say that the prohibition question should not be agitated at any future time?

The asperses parties to ground them, without assurance of peace hereafter?

If there is to be a treaty of peace, ought it to be signed up by all the conflicting parties? If it is to be signed up by all the conflicting parties, to be followed by a general peace, and then renew the agitation, what is to be gained by the election of the conservative ticket?

Many persons want to have a better understanding of the subject than exists at present. Very truly yours,

ATLANTA, October 10, 1888.

ATLANTA AT ROME.

The Tribune of Rome is jubilant over the enormous crowds that attended on the day Mr. Gray was to speak. It was double the largest crowd that had assembled at the exposition and was estimated by the Tribune at twenty thousand people.

The Atlanta people were royally treated, as the following extracts will show:

It is to be hoped that the experiment in Georgia will have no such disastrous result.

The house is without a quorum, and affairs seem to be in a sort of mudle. There were only thirty-seven members present the other day, a fact that must go hard against the interests of the able editor of the Congressional Record.

What is Needed.

A newspaper in Maine recently addressed various prominent gentlemen a series of questions as follows:

Of what nature will be the next economic invention? What great economic invention is most needed and called for by the world? Does anything remain to be invented by man, which shall be as revolutionary in its effects as the application of steam power?

Mr. Thomas A. Edison is of the opinion that the next great economic invention will be the production of electricity direct from coal.

General A. W. Greely says that the great invention will be the storage, without appreciable loss, of electricity produced by natural forces, such as waterfalls, etc.

E. Stone Wiggins, the notorious weather prophet, says that the next great invention will be in the direction of evanescing the viscera, so that, instead of an overplus of bowels, from which the world is now supposed to be suffering, we shall have an abundant supply of brains. Take away the bowels, says E. Stone Wiggins, and we shall have more room for brains; not only this, but the most prolific source of disease will disappear.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, who once remarked that the atmosphere of the south was not suitable to the manufacture of cotton, says that the next great economic invention will be the conversion of the nitrogen of the atmosphere into food for plants without the aid of power.

All this shows that the mind of man is a constant state of turmoil, all of which is good for the state and the country. After awhile some inventor will light onto a motor that will do away with steam, just as steam took the place of horse-power.

EDITOR HALLSTED, of Cincinnati, is also in an old saying that murder will out, but like many time-honored sayings, it has its exceptions.

Almost every city can point to its mysterious murders that have gone unavenged without any clue to the criminals.

Mr. J. R. Wylie said: "Keep your eye on Rome; it is going to make a city of 50,000 people, and I expect to hear that in a few days to spend a day looking at it closely."

Mr. P. H. Strook said that if he could get one hundred pieces of furniture made of that yellow pine he would buy it at once. It is very much handsome than stained poplar or walnut and of course very cheap.

The directors and their ladies were entertained at home by Mrs. H. H. Smith, at her beautiful suburban home, at four o'clock.

Mrs. Smith was assisted by Miss Callie Sprinkle, and the lunch was a very elegant affair. While the ladies were at the table, the men had been supplied from the numerous high basket for which Rome is famous, in the hands of hospitable ladies all over the building and grounds. Mrs. Smith's hospital lunch was very much enjoyed.

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The directors and their ladies were entertained at home by Mrs. H. H. Smith, at her beautiful suburban home, at four o'clock.

Mrs. Smith was assisted by Miss Callie Sprinkle, and the lunch was a very elegant affair. While the ladies were at the table, the men had been supplied from the numerous high basket for which Rome is famous, in the hands of hospitable ladies all over the building and grounds. Mrs. Smith's hospital lunch was very much enjoyed.

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A DOUBLE HAND OF SHOT  
DRIVEN INTO THE PASTOR OF THE  
ANTIOCH CHURCH.Congregation Quarrels Over a Store  
and the Minister Tries to Take the  
Goods—He is Shot.

A double hand full of squirrel shot was fired from a double barrel shot gun into the Rev. Dr. Alfred Williams, colored pastor of the Antioch Baptist church, near Edgewood, Tuesday night, inflicting dangerous and probably fatal injuries.

The shot were probably poisoned.

The shooting occurred near the church and had created intense excitement among the people near Edgewood.

The story is a sensational one throughout.

Williams has been living near Edgewood for several years past and is known by nearly every colored person between Atlanta and Decatur. He is a tall, muscular, copper colored fellow with some education, and up to a few weeks ago

POSSESSED THE RESPECT AND ESTEEM  
of all who knew him, both white and black.

Within the last two months, however, he has lost many friends.

Two years ago the Rev. Dr. Bryant was the pastor of Antioch church, and Williams was a member. About that time he conceived an idea of the ministry and began studying. His course of study was not a lengthy one, but it was sufficient to secure the church for him and when he went into the pulpit his future appeared exquisitely bright. He made himself more popular than ever with his race, and before he had been preaching six months had so completely won the hearts of his people that all they had at his disposal.

HE STARTS A STORE.

Williams had an eye to business as well as to the ministry, and something like a year ago began discussing a mercantile scheme with the merchant-minister and his people. They agreed to form a partnership and the negro took it to himself. Williams had a good deal to do with them individually and collectively, and finally succeeded in getting thirty of them to agree to form an association. Each member of the association was required to contribute a sum of money, and with the money a storehouse was built and a stock of goods purchased. The house erected was near the church and during the opening day rolled around Williams.

FOUND HIMSELF BEHIND THE COUNTER  
of the store, and the ministry wasthe south as having sustained his  
criticism. Theyof the entertainment  
recovered his

criticism. They

of the entertainment  
recovered his

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## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

LEWIS W. THOMAS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Atlanta, Ga. Room 200, 21st Street, City Bank Building. My health having very much improved, my friends will find me at my post, ready to attend to business.

JOHN T. GLENN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Atlanta, Ga. Rooms 22 and 23, City Bank Building.

JNO. L. HOPKINS & SONS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 15½ Marietta and 2½ Peachtree streets, Atlanta, Ga.

Faithful attention given to business in all the courts.

HENRY JACKSON, TOM CORN JACKSON, JACKSON & JACKSON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, Railroad, Insurance, Banking and Commercial Law.

Attorneys for City City Bank Building, Richmond and Danville Railroad, Columbus, Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, West Point and Atlanta, and City Gas Light Company, and the Atlanta and other insurance companies.

Offices removed to City City Bank Building, corner Alabama and Peachtree streets, Nos. 62, 64 and 66. Elevator to rooms. Telephone No. 250.

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MALCOLM JOHNSTON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, 6 Marietta street, Room 6, Concordia Hall Building. Prompt and careful attention given to all business.

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LAMAR & ZACHARY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Washington, D. C. 41 and 42 City City Bank Building.

2½ Peachtree St., Commissioner for taking depositions in Fulton County. Walter Gregory, J. A. Hunt.

GREGORY & HUNT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 2½ East Alabama. Collections a specialty.

ARCHITECTS, W. H. PARKINS, ARCHITECT, Office 75 N. Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

L. B. WHEELER, ARCHITECT, Atlanta, Ga. Office 4th floor, 2½ Peachtree Street, Royalton building, 6½ Whitehall and Hunter streets. Take elevators.

## RAILROAD OF GEORGIA between Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla., intermediate points, or to Savannah, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 6th, 1888. All trains will run daily, except those marked with an asterisk, which are run on Sunday only.

5:00 a.m. 7:15 p.m. 2:15 a.m. 7:15 p.m. 6:15 p.m. 8:00 a.m. 12:01 p.m. 7:15 a.m. 7:28 p.m. 2:45 p.m. 6:30 a.m. 12:01 p.m. 8:00 a.m. 12:30 p.m. 7:20 a.m. 8:45 p.m. 4:01 p.m. 10:00 a.m. 12:01 p.m. 8:20 p.m. 12:30 p.m. 7:25 a.m. 8:50 p.m. 4:06 p.m. 10:05 a.m. 12:01 p.m. 8:30 p.m. 12:30 p.m. 7:30 a.m. 8:55 p.m. 4:18 p.m. 10:15 a.m. 12:01 p.m. 8:35 p.m. 12:35 p.m. 7:35 a.m. 9:00 p.m. 4:28 p.m. 10:20 a.m. 12:01 p.m. 8:40 p.m. 12:40 p.m. 7:40 a.m. 9:05 p.m. 4:38 p.m. 10:25 a.m. 12:01 p.m. 8:45 p.m. 12:45 p.m. 7:45 a.m. 9:10 p.m. 4:48 p.m. 10:30 a.m. 12:01 p.m. 8:50 p.m. 12:50 p.m. 7:50 a.m. 9:15 p.m. 4:58 p.m. 10:35 a.m. 12:01 p.m. 8:55 p.m. 12:55 p.m. 7:55 a.m. 9:20 p.m. 5:08 p.m. 10:40 a.m. 12:01 p.m. 8:00 p.m. 12:00 p.m. 8:00 a.m. 9:25 p.m. 5:18 p.m. 10:45 a.m. 12:01 p.m. 8:05 p.m. 12:05 p.m. 8:05 a.m. 9:30 p.m. 5:28 p.m. 10:50 a.m. 12:01 p.m. 8:10 p.m. 12:10 p.m. 8:10 a.m. 9:35 p.m. 5:40 p.m. 11:00 a.m. 12:01 p.m. 8:15 p.m. 12:15 p.m. 8:15 a.m. 9:40 p.m. 5:52 p.m. 11:10 a.m. 12:01 p.m. 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